

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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KEVIN SPRUILL,

Plaintiff,

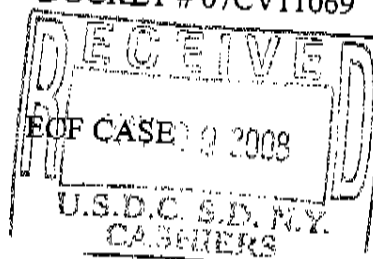
-against-

THE CITY OF NEW YORK, POLICE COMMISSIONER  
RAYMOND KELLY, DEPUTY INSPECTOR  
BARRERE, POLICE OFFICER BERNICE GRACIA,  
SHIELD NO. 3611, CAPTAIN COREY PEGUES,  
SERGEANT RSHAUN JENKINS, POLICE OFFICERS  
JOHN DOE 1-12,

Defendants.  
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**FIRST AMENDED  
COMPLAINT AND  
JURY DEMAND**

DOCKET # 07CV11069



**PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. This is a civil rights action in which plaintiff seeks relief for the violation of his rights secured by 42 USC §1983, §1988 and the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and the laws and Constitution of the State of New York.
2. The claim arises from a September 8, 2006 incident in which Officers of the New York City Police Department ("NYPD"), acting under color of state law, intentionally and willfully subjected plaintiff to, among other things, false arrest, false imprisonment and malicious prosecution.
3. Plaintiff seeks monetary damages (special, compensatory, and punitive) against defendants, as well as an award of costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

**JURISDICTION**

4. This action is brought pursuant to 28 USC §1331, 42 USC §1983, and the Fourth and

Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Pendent party jurisdiction and supplementary jurisdiction over plaintiff's state law claims are asserted.

5. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000.00 excluding interest and costs.
6. Venue is laid within the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in that Defendant City of New York is located within the boundaries of the Southern District of New York.

### PARTIES

7. Plaintiff, at all times here relevant, resided in Kings County, City and State of New York.
8. The City of New York is a municipal corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.
9. New York Police Commissioner Raymond Kelly ("Kelly") was at all times here relevant the Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, and, as such, was a policy maker with respect to training, supervision, and discipline of NYPD officers, including the other individual defendants. Kelly is sued in his individual and official capacities.
10. Commanding Officer Deputy Inspector Barrerre ("Barrerre") was at all times here relevant the commanding officer of the 75<sup>th</sup> Precinct, and, as such, was a policy maker with respect to training, supervision, and discipline of NYPD officers within the precinct, including the other individual defendants. Barrerre is sued in his individual and official capacities.
11. Corey Pegues, was an officer plaintiff believes was at all times here relevant a high ranking official in the 75<sup>th</sup> precinct, and, as such, was a policy maker with respect to training, supervision, and discipline of NYPD officers within the precinct, including other individual defendants. Cipolla is sued in his individual and official capacities.

12. All others individual defendants ("the officers") are employees of the NYPD, and are sued in their individual capacities.

13. At all times here mentioned defendants were acting under color of state law, to wit, under color of the statutes, ordinances, regulations, policies, customs and usages of the City and State of New York.

#### **NOTICE OF CLAIM**

14. Within 90 days of the events giving rise to this claim, plaintiff filed written notice of claim with the New York City Office of the Comptroller. Over 30 days have elapsed since the filing of that notice, and this matter has not been settled or otherwise disposed of.

#### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

15. On September 8, 2006, at approximately 5:00 P.M., Mr. Kevin Spruill was at the car wash he owned and managed on the corner of Pitkin Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue in Brooklyn, New York.

16. A man plaintiff later learned was Corey Pegues was asked by the car wash employees to remove his vehicle from the cleaning area of the car wash.

17. Plaintiff later learned Pegues was an officer with the 75<sup>th</sup> precinct.

18. The officer refused to remove his vehicle.

19. Mr. Spruill's employees reported the officer's refusal to Mr. Spruill.

20. Mr. Spruill asked the officer to remove his car from the cleaning area.

21. The officer removed his vehicle to another parking area and returned on foot to Mr. Spruill's car wash.

22. Several police vehicles and police officers then surrounded Mr. Spruill's car wash.

23. Pegues directed officers to arrest Mr. Spruill.
24. Police officers arrested plaintiff without probable cause.
25. Plaintiff was conscious of his arrest and did not consent to being arrested.
26. Officers transported plaintiff to the 75<sup>th</sup> precinct.
27. Officers falsely filled out arrest and complaint report paperwork at the 75<sup>th</sup> precinct.
28. Plaintiff was incarcerated for approximately 24 hours.
29. Plaintiff was conscious of his confinement and did not consent to being confined.
30. Officers initiated prosecution against plaintiff for "Unlicensed General Vendor"; "Trademark Counterfeiting in the Third Degree"; and "Criminal Possession of a Forged Instrument in the Third Degree" based on false statements by police officers.
31. Plaintiff was deprived of his liberty when his presence was required in several court appearances subsequent to his arraignment.
32. All charges were dismissed in plaintiff's favor after approximately thirteen months.
33. At all times during the events described above, the defendant police officers were engaged in a joint venture and formed an agreement to violate plaintiff's rights. The individual officers assisted each other in performing the various actions described and lent their physical presence and support and the authority of their office to each other during said events. They failed to intervene in the obviously illegal actions of their fellow officers against plaintiff.
34. During all of the events above described, defendants acted maliciously and with intent to injure plaintiff.

#### DAMAGES

35. As a direct and proximate result of the acts of defendants, plaintiff suffered the following injuries and damages:

- a. Violation of his rights pursuant to the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution to be free from an unreasonable search and seizure of his person and business;
- b. Violation of his right to Due Process of Law under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution;
- c. Violation of his New York State Constitutional rights under Article 1, Section 12 to be free from an unreasonable search and seizure;
- d. Violation of his New York State Constitutional right under Article 1, Section 6 to Due Process of Law;
- e. Physical pain and suffering;
- f. Emotional trauma and suffering, including fear, embarrassment, humiliation, emotional distress, frustration, extreme inconvenience, anxiety;
- g. Loss of liberty; and
- h. Attorney's and court fees.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
(42 USC § 1983)

36. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

37. Defendants acted under color of law and conspired to deprive plaintiff of his civil, constitutional and statutory rights to be free from unreasonable search and seizure and to due process of law pursuant to the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution and are liable to plaintiff under 42 U.S.C. §§1983 and §§ 6 and 12 of the New York State Constitution.

38. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of defendants' wrongful acts.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
(MUNICIPAL AND SUPERVISORY LIABILITY)

39. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

40. The City, Kelly, and Barrerre are liable for the damages suffered by plaintiff as a result of the conduct of their employees, agents, and servants.

41. The City, Kelly, and Barrerre knew or should have known of their employees', agents', or servants' propensity to engage in the illegal and wrongful acts detailed above.

42. The aforesaid event was not an isolated incident. The City, Kelly, and Barrerre have been aware for some time (from lawsuits, notices of claim and complaints filed with the Civilian Complaint Review Board) that "professional courtesy" causes officers to make arrests of individuals in confrontations with other officers, despite plain evidence of the innocence of the arrestees. The City, Kelly, and Barrerre fail to discipline officers for not reporting fellow officers' misconduct that they have observed, and they fail to discipline officers for making false statements to the District Attorneys' offices, to disciplinary agencies, and in court. Further, there is no procedure to notify individual officers, or their supervisors, of unfavorable judicial review of their conduct. Without this notification, improper search and seizure practices and incredible testimony go uncorrected. Additionally, the City, Kelly, and Barrerre have isolated their law department from the discipline of police officers, so that civil suits against police officers for actions taken in their capacity as police officers have no impact on the officers' careers, regardless of the outcome of the civil actions. The City is aware that all of the aforementioned has resulted in violations of citizens' constitutional rights. Despite such notice, the City has failed to take corrective action. This failure and these policies caused the officers in the present case to violate the plaintiffs' civil rights, without fear of reprisal.

43. The City, Kelly, and Barrerre have failed to take the steps to discipline, train, supervise or otherwise correct the improper, illegal conduct of the individual defendants in this and in similar cases involving misconduct.

44. The above described policies and customs demonstrated a deliberate indifference on the part of policymakers of the City, Kelly, and Barrerre to the constitutional rights of persons within New York City, and were the cause of the violations of plaintiff's rights here alleged.

45. Defendants the City, Kelly, and Barrerre have damaged plaintiff by their failure to properly train, supervise, discipline, review, remove, or correct the illegal and improper acts of their employees, agents or servants in this and in similar cases involving police misconduct.

46. Plaintiff has been damaged as a result of the wrongful, negligent and illegal acts and omissions by the City, Kelly, and Barrerre.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(FALSE ARREST AND ILLEGAL IMPRISONMENT)**

47. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

48. Defendants subjected plaintiff to false arrest, false imprisonment, and deprivation of liberty without probable cause.

49. Defendant intended to confine plaintiff.

50. Plaintiff was conscious of his confinement and did not consent to his confinement.

51. Defendants have deprived plaintiff of his civil, constitutional and statutory rights and have conspired to deprive him of such rights and are liable to plaintiff under 42 USC §§1983, New York State common law, and the New York State Constitution.

52. As a result of the false arrest, imprisonment, and deprivation of liberty, plaintiff was damaged.



**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(MALICIOUS PROSECUTION)**

53. The preceding paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.
54. Defendants, acting with malice, initiated a prosecution against plaintiff and caused him to be prosecuted.
55. Defendants did not have probable cause to initiate proceeding.
56. The criminal proceedings were terminated in plaintiff's favor.
57. Defendants have deprived plaintiff of his civil, constitutional and statutory rights and have conspired to deprive him of such rights and are liable to plaintiff under 42 USC §1983, New York State common law, and the New York State Constitution.
58. As a result of the malicious prosecution implemented by defendants, plaintiff was damaged.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(ABUSE OF PROCESS)**

59. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.
60. Defendant Cipolla, with malice, employed a regularly issued legal process, arresting plaintiff, in order to obtain a collateral personal objective, which was outside the legitimate ends of the criminal justice process.
61. Defendants arrested plaintiff with intent to do harm without excuse or justification.
62. Plaintiff was injured by defendant's abuse of process.

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(ASSAULT)**

63. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.



64. Upon approaching plaintiff with handcuffs, defendants made plaintiff fear for his physical well-being and safety and placed him in apprehension of immediate harmful and/or offensive touching.

65. Defendants have deprived plaintiff of his civil, constitutional and statutory rights, conspired to deprive him of such rights and are liable to plaintiff under 42 USC §1983 and the New York State Constitution.

66. Plaintiff was damaged by defendants' assault.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(BATTERY)**

67. The above paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

68. Defendants engaged in and subjected plaintiff to immediate harmful and/or offensive touching and battered him.

69. Defendants used excessive and unnecessary force with plaintiff.

70. Defendants have deprived plaintiff of his civil, constitutional and statutory rights, conspired to deprive him of such rights and are liable to plaintiff under 42 USC §1983 and the New York State Constitution.

71. Plaintiff was damaged by defendants' battery.

**EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(CONSTITUTIONAL TORT)**

72. All preceding paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

73. Defendants, acting under color of law, violated plaintiff's rights pursuant to §§6 and 12 of the New York State Constitution.

74. A damages remedy here is necessary to effectuate the purposes of §§6 and 12 of the New York State Constitution, and appropriate to ensure full realization of plaintiff's rights under

those sections.

**NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(RESPONDEAT SUPERIOR)**

75. The preceding paragraphs are here incorporated by reference.

76. Defendants' intentional tortious acts were undertaken within the scope of their employment by defendant City of New York and in furtherance of the defendant City of New York's interest.

77. As a result of defendants' tortious conduct in the course of their employment and in furtherance of the business of defendant City of New York, plaintiff was damaged.

WHEREFORE, plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants, jointly and severally, as follows:

- A. In favor of plaintiff in an amount to be determined by a jury for each of plaintiff's causes of action;
- B. Awarding plaintiff punitive damages in an amount to be determined by a jury;
- C. Awarding plaintiff reasonable attorneys' fees, costs and disbursements of this action; and
- D. Granting such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

**JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiff demands a trial by jury.

DATED: Brooklyn, New York  
May 8, 2008

TO: New York City  
Corporation Counsel Office  
100 Church Street, 4th floor  
New York, NY 10007

Police Commissioner Raymond W. Kelly  
1 Police Plaza  
Room 1406  
New York, NY 10006

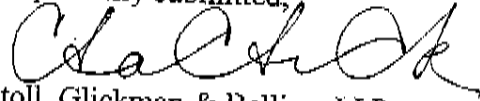
Deputy Inspector Barreire  
75<sup>th</sup> Precinct  
1000 Sutter Avenue  
Brooklyn NY 11208

Police Officer Bernice Gracia  
Shield 3611  
075 Precinct  
1000 Sutter Avenue  
Brooklyn NY 11208

Captain Corey Pegues  
PSA2  
560 Sutter Avenue  
Brooklyn NY 11207

Sgt. Rshaun Jenkins  
75<sup>th</sup> Precinct  
1000 Sutter Avenue  
Brooklyn NY 11208

Respectfully submitted,



Stoll, Glickman & Bellina, LLP

By: Cynthia Conti-Cook, Esq.

Bar #CC0778

Attorney for Plaintiff

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